



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

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Abstract: Jajabor alias Binoy Mukhopadhyay was a writer, lyricist, and journalist. Many people may not know his real name, because he used to write his works under the pseudonym 'Jajabor'. We call those who are constant travelers, vagabonds, and have no fixed place of residence, those who are not. The name jajabor is associated with the writer Binoy Mukhopadhyay. Because, just like the jajabors, he traveled all over India, courtesy of journalism, similarly in his works we get news of different countries and times. On the one hand, just as he wrote about the Mughals and the English, so too the words of the Israelis are captured in his writings. As well as history, his works contain geography, humor, metaphor, alliteration, satire, and the use of strong language. While roaming around like a nomad, the writer returns to the stories of the Mughals and sometimes kings of India. From there, the English, and again, the Israelis found similarities with those Englishmen.

Index Terms: Jajabor, Binoy Mukhopadhyay, Dristipat

INTRODUCTION: Born- 10th January, 1908, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Died- 22nd October, 2002, Delhi, India.

Vinay Kumar Mukherjee is probably the first person to write a book on cricket in Bengali literature. He is better known as 'Jajabar' in the Bengali reading community. 'Jajabar' is his pen name. He was a prominent writer, lyricist and journalist. This respected writer was born on 10th January 1908 in the village of Fegunamar in Dhaka district, now part of Bangladesh. The father of this respected writer was Phanibhushan Mukherjee and the mother's name was Manorama Devi. This respected writer passed his matriculation from Jubilee High School, Chandpur, I.A. from St. Paul's College and B.A. from Bangabasi College. During that time, this respected writer composed some songs. There are six records of his music composed by Sursagar Himanshu Dutta. The writer's lyricist career ended with his work-related visit to Delhi and the untimely death of Himanshu Dutta. This veteran writer started his career by joining the Jugantar newspaper as a journalist. In this newspaper, this veteran writer used to write political articles under the pseudonym Sripathachari. During his career, he was a high-ranking employee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, and later became the Secretary of the Press Council. Vinay Kumar Mukherjee retired from this post and ended his career. He started writing literature from his career. The first novel of this renowned writer,

'Dristipat', written under the pseudonym Jajabar, was published in 1946. As soon as this novel was published, it created a stir among the Bengali readers. It was difficult to find a Bengali among book lovers who had not read this novel. The novel 'Dristipat' became so popular that it is said that quotes from it were used in the love letters of young men of that time.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- NARASINGHA DAS PURASKAR IN 1950 BY DELHI UNIVERSITY
- VIDYASAGAR PURASKAR IN 1998 BY GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL



His books-

Chapter One

1. 'Dristipat'- 1946 AD

2. 'Janantike'- 1951 AD

'Jhelum Nadir Teer'- 1955 AD (Written about the invasion of invaders in Kashmir.)

4. 'Laghukaran'- 1964 AD

5. 'Harswa O Dirgh'- 1973 AD

6. 'Jakhn Brishti Namol'- 1985 AD

7. 'Jajabor Omnibas'- 1983 AD

Two books written by this popular writer on Cricket in Bengali-

8. 'Khelar Raja Cricket'

9. 'Majar Khela Cricket'

Specially noteworthy

Chapter Two

Nomad's Literary Works

His novel 'Dristipat' was published serially in the monthly Basumati Patrika before its publication. In 1950, 'Dristipat' was awarded the Narasimha Das Award by Delhi University as the best book of contemporary Bengali literature. In 1960, the Hindi translation of the novel 'Dristipat' was published. Later, this novel was translated into several other languages. All the books written by this renowned writer became popular. There is still anger among readers as to why this popular writer did not write any more books. This writer received the Vidyasagar Award from the West Bengal government for his literary works. This writer passed away on October 22, 2002, in the city of Delhi, which is now part of India.

His famous quotes-

"In simplicity lies the identity of culture, in pomp lies the pride. That power is sometimes of money, sometimes of knowledge, sometimes of prestige."

'Dristipat' novel

"Modern science has given man speed, but it has taken away emotion. It has the joy of speed, not the comfort of time."

- 'Dristipat' novel If one can be established in the Amaravati of literature, then this may not seem credible. It may seem that how long will the readers remember this insignificant amount of writing? But it is true, a writer has really established himself in the Bengali society by writing that amount of literature. The surprise after the surprise is that even though the writer did not write anything else after the first novel, it was difficult for the discerning reader to forget him. Jajabar's other two novels 'Janantike' and 'Jhelum Nadir Teer' are quite high-quality creations. If 'Dristipat' had been written before, what would have happened is impossible to say. But after reading 'Dristipat', these two novels had to lose in an unequal battle against high expectations. Jajabar's short stories are also quite impressive. Not only the powerful language, but the diversity of content is a big debt from the stories. There is no blatant exploitation of the love and extramarital affairs of men and women. But 'Dristipat' stands at a different height. In the early 1940s, British representative Sir Stafford Creans came to India to discuss the terms of the treaty regarding India's independence. To cover his visit to India...

The only difference is that the first one is more caring, the second one is destructive. Hair has to be tied up every day, beard has to be shaved every day." - (Dristipat)

Charudatta Adharkar has a remarkable quote about him-

"Love gives wealth to life, glory to death. But what does it give to the deceived? It gives him fire. The fire that does not give light but burns, the unfortunate Charudatta Aadharkar, devoid of wisdom, was gradually burned in the fire of that fireless fire."

- (Dristipat)

The name of this rare genius writer is Binoy Mukherjee. It is natural that the name seems unfamiliar, because he wrote literature under a pseudonym, which certainly cannot be familiar to any Bengali literature lover over forty. Yes, Jajabor's 'Dristipat' is certainly a milestone in Bengali prose writing.

Chapter Three

De'z Publishing has published 'Jajabor Omnibas' in one volume with Jajabor's stories and novels. The preface of the book reads-

"The stir that was created in the Bengali educated society as soon as the author's first book 'Dristipat' was published was as surprising as it was unprecedented. Even today, among the fascinated reading community of that time, many lines and parts of this book can be quoted from memory. In fact, with its new prose style and innovative writing style, Drishtipat has taken the place of a trend-setter in Bengali romantic writing." The stories are very authentic. Needless to say, 'Dristipat' was not written by jajabor for everyone. Its background is Sir Stafford Cripps' mission - an important event in the Indian independence movement. And the format that jajabor chose to tell the story is also through the letters of a novelist (like Belles Letters). In the preface to the book, he says that a young Bengali, who returned from England to write about Cripps' mission, goes to Delhi as a special correspondent for a foreign newspaper. From then on, the letters he writes to his girlfriend - the works are compiled from there. Along with political discussions, 'Dristipat' contains various discussions on history, architecture, music, and human character, not in a boring way, but with the easy flow of the story and events. has come. Made the book rich in information. The book is filled with the writer's opinions on various issues. They may not resonate with today's readers, but there is a lot of food for thought there.

Among the various stories in 'Drishtipat', the one that leaves the most impression on the mind is the love story of a Marathi young man, Charudatta Aadharkar, and a married Bengali woman, Sunanda. Fascinated by Sunanda, Aadharkar learned Bengali and read Rabindranath. Sunanda also gave her heart to Aadharkar with an unwavering heart. The deep emotions of both of their hearts began to burn like the sacred fire of a temple of God, above all the smallness and stigma of society. Then one day, that flame of fire went out. There was no response from Sunanda. Disillusionment? Fear of stigma? It is difficult to know the reason. The letter writer wrote to his friend as the reason, "She (Sunanda) is a woman. Love is a common occurrence for her. It is not a discovery, like for men... Therefore, only men can make difficult sacrifices and difficult achievements when they fall in love." Is this true, or is it a statement of a biased man? Anyway, even failed love is not worthless. So let's Khak tells Aadharkar- "(I) thought mockery was love, I thought play was truth. But I am not alone. It is only fools like me in the world who have made life so strange, an endless mixture of happiness and sorrow.... Poets have composed poems about their shortcomings and lack of intelligence. Saints have composed songs, artists have painted pictures, sculptors have carved beautiful Sushma on stone." In this, Aadharkar seems to be seeking solace for losing Sunanda. But even after all these years, has that wound healed? The last line of 'Drishtipat' is still memorized by many readers-"Love gives life wealth, death glory. But what does it give to the deceived? It gives him fire. The fire that does not give light but burns, the unfortunate Charudatta Aadharkar, devoid of wisdom, was gradually burned by the fire of that fire that does not give light but burns.

CONCLUSION

Above all, the subject matter of literary figure Binoy Mukherjee's writings attracted me. I liked his use of similes and satirical writing. ? It gives him fire. The fire that does not give light but burns, the unfortunate Charudatta Aadharkar, devoid of wisdom, was gradually burned by the fire of that fire that does not give light but burns."The real person behind the nomad pseudonym is Binoy Mukherjee. Wandering around like a nomad, the writer returned to the story of the Mughals of India, sometimes kings and kings. From there, the English. Again, he found similarities with those Englishmen and Israel. Such a good analogy and a combination of real information with it.

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